UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/24922
8 December 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 8 DECEMBER 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CROATIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to forward you, enclosed herewith, a letter by Mr. Milan Dukić, M.P., President of the Serbian People's Party of Croatia and Chairman of the Parliamentary Club of the Serbian People's Party of the Croatian Sabor [Parliament], addressed to you and to Co-Chairmen of the Peace Conference on former Yugoslavia. Enclosed also is an annex to the said letter, an appeal that is being distributed among the Croatian citizens of Serbian nationality for signature. Subsequently to the signature of the said document, a list of all the collected signatures will be submitted.

I would be grateful if you would provide for the distribution of the said letter and its annex as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ambassador Dr. Mario NOBILO
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 7 December 1992 from the President of the Serbian People's Party of Croatia and Chairman of the Parliamentary Club of the Serbian People's Party of Croatia Sabor (Parliament) addressed to the Secretary-General and the Co-Chairmen of the Peace Conference on former Yugoslavia

Enclosed please find a translation of the appeal sent for signature of the citizens of Serbian nationality in the Republic of Croatia. The message contained therein is intended for the human being, for all people of good will and for humanists and intellectuals.

At a later date you will be presented with a list of all those who have sided with this appeal and thereby agreed to find a peaceful solution to the conflicts in the areas of former Yugoslavia, primarily in the Republic of Croatia.

(Signed) Milan DUKIĆ
Chairman of the Club

Appeal dated 4 December 1992

FOR THE HUMAN BEING, FOR THE FUTURE

In view of the situation that the international community has found itself faced with as a result of recent developments in the areas of former Yugoslavia, we wish to launch an initiative for the survival of the human being and the very foundations of human life by appealing to and calling upon:

1. The Security Council of the United Nations, Secretary-General Mr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali, Mr. Cyrus Vance and Lord Owen as well as all relevant international agents to extend immediately the powers of the United Nations peace forces, enabling them to disarm all military groups in the area of the so-called "Serbian Republic Kraina"; this can be achieved by authorizing the peace-keeping forces to act also as peacemaking forces;

2. The people of "Kraina" to hold local elections in order to materialize guaranteed self-rule and thus create proper conditions for a political solution to all matters at issue (such as the question as to whether they should have two districts or one county or some other form of local government);

3. The people of "Kraina" to hold elections and thus, by organizing themselves at the local level, accept the only possible way of eliminating a military option for the restoration of the sovereignty of the Republic of Croatia in these areas;

4. The authorities of the Republic of Croatia consistently to implement the Law on Abolition, the Constitution of the Republic of Croatia and the Constitutional Law on Human Rights and Freedoms and the Right of Ethnic and National Communities or Minorities;

5. All the citizens of the Republic of Croatia, especially the people of Kraina, to resort to reason and to be aware of the historic gravity and the responsibility of all for the unforeseeable consequences of a military option, especially in terms of the tragedy that would befall Serbs in Croatia.

We appeal to and call upon the human being, all people of good will, humanists, intellectuals and all those who care for peace and the Republic of Croatia as a permanent place of their living, as their homeland, to join us. By signing this appeal you will confirm your readiness for a future in peace.

(Signed) Milan DUKIĆ
Chairman of the Club

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24923
9 December 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

1. The letter dated 25 November 1992 from the President of the Security Council (S/24852) conveyed the Security Council's agreement to my proposal to send a group of military, police and civilian personnel on an exploratory mission to Macedonia in order to prepare a report on which I could base a recommendation to the Security Council concerning a possible deployment of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in Macedonia as recommended by the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia and as requested by the competent authorities in Macedonia.

2. The mission was in Macedonia from 28 November to 3 December 1992. A summary of the report which it submitted to the Force Commander of UNPROFOR, Lieutenant-General Satish Nambiar, is attached for the information of the members of the Security Council (see annex).

3. It will be seen that the mission has recommended that a small UNPROFOR presence be established on the Macedonian side of that republic's borders with Albania and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) with an essentially preventive mandate of monitoring and reporting any developments in the border areas which could undermine confidence and stability in Macedonia or threaten its territory. This task could, in the mission's judgement, be performed by an infantry battalion, with appropriate logistic support, together with a group of 35 United Nations military observers.

4. It is further recommended that a small group of United Nations civilian police should also be deployed in the border areas to monitor the Macedonian border police. The rationale for this latter deployment is that incidents arising from illegal attempts to cross the border have recently led to increased tension on the Macedonian side. The mission believed that the presence of a small United Nations civilian police detachment would have a calming effect. Unlike the military deployment, however, this proposal has not yet received the consent of the competent Macedonian authorities.

5. General Nambiar has conveyed to me his agreement with the above proposals. I too endorse them, in the belief that a small United Nations

deployment of this kind on the Macedonian side of the borders will help Macedonia and the two neighbouring countries concerned to make safe passage through a potentially turbulent and hazardous period. I accordingly recommend that the Security Council authorize this further enlargement of UNPROFOR's mandate and strength on the lines proposed in the present report and its annex.

6. The emplacement and start-up costs of this deployment, should the Security Council approve my recommendation, would be met initially from the resources made available for UNPROFOR by the General Assembly at its current session. Should additional resources be required, recourse would be had to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and to the General Assembly, as appropriate.

Annex

Report of the UNPROFOR exploratory mission to Macedonia

(Summary)

INTRODUCTION

1. On the instructions of the Secretary-General, the Force Commander sent an UNPROFOR team of military, police and civilian personnel to Macedonia on an exploratory mission. The mission was asked to prepare a report on which the Secretary-General could base a recommendation to the Security Council for a substantive deployment of UNPROFOR in Macedonia. This report is submitted pursuant to that request.

2. The team was composed as follows: Brig. Gen. Bo Pellnas, Chief Military Observer (Head of Mission); Mrs. Y. Auger, Deputy Director of Civil Affairs and Senior Legal Adviser; Col. K. Hoglund, Chief Operations Officer; C/Supt. M. O'Rielly, Chief of Staff, United Nations Civilian Police (UNCIVPOL); Mr. James Connolly, Senior Administrative Officer; Supt. E. Jacobsen, United Nations Civilian Police; Supt. K. Moller, United Nations Civilian Police; Lt. Cdr. G. Rees, United Nations Military Observer; Cmdt. D. Murphy, United Nations Military Observer; Mr. Alan Roberts, Assistant to Deputy Director of Civil Affairs; Capt. B. Loggarfve, Staff Officer to Chief Military Observer; Ms. Maria Salvado, Secretary; Mr. E. Evripides, Communications Operator; Mr. H. Hilmarsson, Communications Technician.

3. The team arrived in the area of its mission on 28 November 1992 and departed on 3 December 1992. The mission met President Gligorov; Prime Minister Crvenkovski; Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Denko Maleski; Minister of Defence, Dr. Vlado Popovski; Minister of the Interior, Dr. Ljubomir Frokovski; and the Chief of the General Staff, General M. Arsovski. Meetings were also held at the operational level with senior military officers and senior police officers. In addition, meetings were held with representatives of the major political parties represented in the Legislature, as well as with representatives of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Committee of the Red Cross, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

4. Three operational teams conducted reconnaissances of the northern and western borders of Macedonia. The Senior Administrative Officer also visited the border areas to see the facilities which could be available in case of a possible deployment.

5. The mission received excellent cooperation and support from the authorities, greatly facilitating the performance of its tasks.

I. REQUEST BY MACEDONIA FOR A UNITED NATIONS PRESENCE

6. The mission sought, in its meetings with President Gligorov and other competent Macedonian authorities, to gain a full understanding of the circumstances which had caused the President to request from the Secretary-General a United Nations presence in Macedonia.

7. From the above-mentioned discussions, the main concern which emerged was that, if conflict erupted in Kosovo, the fighting would spill over into Macedonia. The mission was informed that Albania had stated that, in case of a conflict in Kosovo, it would intervene in support of the Albanians in Kosovo. To do this, its forces would have to go through Macedonia, since its road communications to Kosovo are through Macedonia. Albanians from Macedonia, it was surmised, would also enter the conflict. It was said that the western part of Macedonia would become a base for Albanian operations into Kosovo. It should be noted that ethnic Albanians form the majority of the population in the central and northern parts of the border areas with Albania, as well as in the western part of the border areas with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro).

8. In the view of the Macedonian authorities, the above developments could then set off a wider Balkan war. Albanian activities in Macedonia would provide a reason for the Yugoslav Army to enter Macedonia. Moreover, they expressed a general concern with regard to the possible territorial ambitions of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) on Macedonia. Statements recently made by certain nationalist sectors in Belgrade were cited.

9. The particular vulnerability of Macedonia, should hostilities break out in the area, was emphasized. When the Yugoslav National Army had left, it had taken with it all heavy weaponry and aircraft, as well as all border-monitoring equipment. The Macedonian army was, therefore, very lightly armed and lacked the equipment to monitor the borders effectively.

10. Another concern was that, if conflict erupted in Kosovo, there would be an exodus of refugees from Kosovo into Macedonia. This would have a destabilizing effect. It was pointed out to the Macedonian authorities that the lead agency to deal with this contingency would be UNHCR.

II. OBJECTIVES OF A POSSIBLE UNITED NATIONS PRESENCE

11. In the discussions with the Macedonian authorities, the mission sought to determine the objectives which they wished a United Nations presence to accomplish.

12. It emerged that what was sought was monitoring of the borders and reporting of any developments which could signify a threat to the territory of Macedonia. At the same time, a United Nations presence would serve as a deterrent to external aggression against Macedonia. Its presence would assist

in keeping potentially conflicting parties separate and would thus strengthen security in the region.

13. The mission sought also to determine whether a role for the United Nations in helping to calm any internal ethnic tensions, especially in the border areas, was envisaged. The role which UNCIVPOL could play in this respect was explained. The President stated that the internal situation was stable. Ethnic concerns were being dealt with through dialogue and negotiation. He did not see any need for United Nations assistance in this respect. In subsequent discussions with government officials, however, it appeared that an UNCIVPOL monitoring presence along the border would be welcome.

14. The situation in the border areas was thus of particular interest to the mission. At a meeting with the Mayor and Deputy Mayor of Debar on the western border with Albania it became clear that there are ethnic tensions in the area, where Albanians trying to enter Macedonia illegally have been killed by Macedonian soldiers. Incidents of this type could build up tensions within the Albanian community in these border areas.

Timing of a possible United Nations deployment

15. President Gligorov felt that a possible United Nations deployment should take place no later than one, or at the most two, months after the 20 December elections in Yugoslavia. This timing was based on the assessment that, if Macedonia were not recognized at the forthcoming European Community meeting of 11 and 12 December, and if nationalist elements prevailed in the 20 December elections in Belgrade, tensions could increase in Kosovo within a relatively short period. As previously described, this could have dangerous repercussions on Macedonia.

III. MEETINGS WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF POLITICAL PARTIES

16. As already indicated, the mission also met with representatives of the main political parties in Parliament. All parties expressed support for a United Nations deployment in Macedonia. The representative of the Party of Democratic Prosperity, the main predominantly Albanian party, indicated, however, that they saw no need for a United Nations presence on the border with Albania because the source of conflict would not come from that direction, but from the north. Nevertheless, he also indicated that the areas of deployment was a matter for UNPROFOR to determine. In a separate meeting, the Albanian Mayor and Deputy Mayor of Debar on Macedonia's western border also indicated that they saw no need for a United Nations deployment on that border.

IV. THE MISSION'S ASSESSMENT

17. Taking the above-described meetings into account, the mission considers that a United Nations presence in the first instance should be deployed primarily in the northern and western border areas of Macedonia. Its objectives would be:

(a) To monitor the border areas and report to the Secretary-General, through the Force Commander, any developments which could pose a threat to Macedonia;

(b) By its presence, to deter such threats from any source, as well as help prevent clashes which could otherwise occur between external elements and Macedonian forces, thus helping to strengthen security and confidence in Macedonia.

18. An UNPROFOR presence should have military, civilian police and civilian components. The mission's views relating to the deployment of each of these components are set out below.

V. MILITARY ASPECTS OF A UNITED NATIONS DEPLOYMENT IN MACEDONIA

19. The border with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) is 240 km long and the border with Albania 182 km. Both borders are mountainous, more so to the west, with heights of 2,700 metres. All the routes that afford access by vehicle, or could be militarily exploited, between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Macedonia and between Albania and Macedonia, were identified and visited by the military members of the mission.

20. As mentioned earlier, the aims of a deployment should be to:

(a) Monitor Macedonia's borders with Albania and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and report all activities that might increase tension or threaten peace and stability;

(b) Stand between forces that might otherwise clash.

21. The Macedonian authorities did not expect the United Nations to defend its borders. It was the presence of United Nations forces that was most important. Given the aims above, the deployment of United Nations forces mainly in the actual border areas would seem to be the most appropriate.

Options for deployment

22. To achieve the aims, it would be necessary to maintain a constant presence by manning observation posts on a 24-hour basis. Because of road and weather conditions, each manning team would have to live close to its observation post. The task could be done by military observers, but their

numbers would need to be as high as if soldiers were used, and trained and skilled officers would be occupied with tasks that could be done by soldiers. It is therefore recommended that a battalion-sized infantry force of up to 700 persons be deployed from Debar on the western border northwards and eastwards as far as the Bulgarian border. The battalion should be formed of personnel with good winter training.

Recommended organization

23. A "Macedonian Command" should be added to UNPROFOR's structure with its headquarters in Skopje. The Commander should be a Brigadier-General with a personal and international staff, mainly for liaison purposes. The battalion headquarters and a battalion headquarters/logistics company should be able to provide the services needed by both the Commander's staff and the battalion commander. Three rifle companies would be needed. The battalion would need to be supported by a helicopter unit, which could be contracted from commercial sources.

United Nations Military Observers

24. The border area south of Debar should be covered by United Nations Military Observers, with a small headquarters in that region. A small number of Military Observers should also be deployed in the northern border area and attached to the headquarters in Skopje. The total requirement for Military Observers would be 35.

Summary of military needs

25. A United Nations presence in Macedonia to monitor the western and northern border areas should be achieved by the deployment of a battalion with sufficient command, control and support elements. The three rifle companies of this battalion should be deployed on the Macedonian side of the border between Debar and the Bulgarian border. The operation should be supported by military observers who would also constitute the main United Nations presence south of Debar.

VI. UNCIVPOL DEPLOYMENT

26. On the basis of an assessment of the organization of the local police and of the situation on the northern and western borders of Macedonia, it is considered that UNCIVPOL's mandate should essentially be to monitor the work of the local border police. On the western border, the UNCIVPOL presence would assist in calming any inter-ethnic tensions arising from perceptions that the Macedonian police had harassed or abused Albanians, mainly in the context of illegal border crossings.

27. Deployment would be along the northern and western borders. It is estimated that, under present circumstances, a total of 26 monitors would be required, 13 to monitor the northern border and 13 the western border.

VII. CIVIL AFFAIRS COMPONENT

28. If it were decided to establish an UNPROFOR presence in Macedonia, two Civil Affairs Officers would be required to perform liaison functions between UNPROFOR and the central and local authorities, as well as to provide political advice to the Commander. In addition, there would be a need for two Public Information Officers to implement, from the outset, a strong public information programme to ensure that the role of the United Nations presence is fully understood by the population.

VIII. ADMINISTRATION

29. Administrative support staff would be required to cover the following areas: communications, transport, maintenance, buildings management, general services, procurement, finance and personnel. Their numbers are set out in paragraph 30 below.

IX. SUMMARY OF PERSONNEL RESOURCES REQUIRED

30. Pending a further reconnaissance it is provisionally estimated that the personnel requirements would be:

(a) Military component:

(i) One battalion of up to 700 persons, comprising three rifle companies and a headquarters and logistics company;

(ii) 35 military observers;

(b) UNCIVPOL component: 26 civilian police monitors;

(c) Civil Affairs component: 4 Professional staff members, 2 international General Service staff, 4 local staff;

(d) Administration: 5 Professional staff members, 29 Field Service/General Service (international staff), 11 local staff;

(e) A number of local interpreters would also be necessary.

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S/24924
9 December 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 9 DECEMBER 1992 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

I have the honour to inform you that in consultations in connection with Security Council resolution 777 (1992) of 19 September 1992, the members of the Council agreed to keep the subject-matter of that resolution under continuous review and to consider it again at a later date.

(Signed) Chinmaya Rajaninath GHAREKHAN
President of the Security Council

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UNITED
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Security Council

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S/24925
9 December 1992

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NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

After the consultations held on 9 December 1992, the President of the Security Council issued the following statement on behalf of the members in connection with the item relating to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya:

"The members of the Security Council held informal consultations on 9 December 1992 pursuant to paragraph 13 of resolution 748 (1992), by which the Council decided to review every 120 days or sooner, should the situation so require, the measures imposed by paragraphs 3 to 7 against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

"After hearing all the opinions expressed in the course of the consultations, the President of the Council concluded that there was no agreement that the necessary conditions existed for modification of the measures of sanctions established in paragraphs 3 to 7 of resolution 748 (1992)."

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S/24926
9 December 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 3 DECEMBER 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT
REPRESENTATIVE OF ANGOLA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit the attached letter from His Excellency Mr. Jose Eduardo dos Santos, President of the Republic of Angola, for your urgent attention, with the request that it be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Afonso VAN-DUNEM "MBINDA"
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 23 November 1992 from the President of the Republic of Angola addressed to the Secretary-General

I am informed of the positions of UNITA contained in the letter from Mr. Jonas Savimbi to the United Nations Under-Secretary-General, Mr. Marrack Goulding.

We took note of the acceptance by UNITA of the outcome of the legislative elections of 29 and 30 September but we must express our concern about the suggestion that they were certifiably fraudulent and with irregularities because they did not correspond to the statement made on 17 October by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Miss Margaret Anstee.

The recent acceptance of the election results is all the more ambiguous as one cannot infer from the letter that UNITA's wish to go for a second round means its acknowledgement and respect for all democratically elected bodies.

Under these circumstances, the Government's position is that UNITA should comply with article 4 of the constitutional law and other legislation applicable to the political parties regarding participation in the political life as well as the democratic and peaceful means that can be utilized.

I should stress that UNITA has participated in the discussion and preparation of such laws, as shown by the minutes that it signed and, therefore, it should be liable, both in civil and criminal terms, for damage caused to the State and to third parties.

The Government considers that the solution to the so-called Angolan crisis, in addition to an unequivocal acceptance of the election results, must depend on the following:

1. Compliance with the Bicesse Accords, which implies:

(a) A cease-fire and, consequently, as a minimum requirement, the return of UNITA's military forces to the same conditions in which they were on 29 and 30 September for the resuming of said Accords;

(b) Demilitarization and disarmament of UNITA;

(c) Participation of UNITA in the formation of the Angolan Armed Forces;

(d) Return of UNITA to a legal status;

(e) An effective extension of the State administration to the whole national territory;

(f) Participation of the UNITA deputies in the elected National Assembly.

2. To carry out these tasks, upon completion of which the required conditions will have been met for the presidential elections runoff, an increased role of the United Nations is desirable.

The United Nations involvement in the peace process and process of democratization in Angola will end with the holding of the second round of presidential elections, which could not take place within the 30 days stipulated in the electoral law because of the situation created by UNITA. Therefore, I request that Your Excellency submit for the consideration of the Security Council a request for an extension of the mandate of UNAVEM II. The nature of that mandate under the new conditions may be the subject of discussion between the Government and the United Nations.

3. I want to emphasize that the current Government believes that the tasks performed by the international observers, namely, the United States of America, Portugal and Russia, and those performed by the United Nations complement each other and, that being so, we continue to consider them useful to the process under way even in a modality adapted to the new institutional framework, when the democratically elected bodies will be inaugurated. The last meeting of the political parties stated the same view and it is our conviction that the next Government will not depart from that position.

4. Your Excellency, we would like to request that you consider, within the framework of the Organization you lead, the possibility of studying a way for the United Nations to be involved in ensuring the safety of the UNITA leaders for a certain period of time, because as long as the mistrust felt by the latter organization has not been assuaged, this issue can constitute a pretext for its failure to participate in such acts that are important and indispensable for the functioning of the country's institutions and for the implementation of the Bicesse Accords.

As regards the UNITA members who are in Luanda under the Government's custody, I want to stress that their situation must be addressed within the framework of a comprehensive solution of the crisis because in the areas occupied by UNITA there are State employees and officials under their detention.

(Signed) Jose Eduardo DOS SANTOS
President of the
Republic of Angola

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S/24927
9 December 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 8 DECEMBER 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BRUNEI DARUSSALAM TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of Brunei Darussalam to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to the latter's note dated 26 October 1992, has the honour to inform that Brunei Darussalam has no funds of the Government of Iraq, or of its State bodies, corporations or agencies that represent the proceeds of sale of the Iraqi petroleum or petroleum products subject to the provisions of Security Council resolution 778 (1992).

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9 December 1992

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LETTER DATED 9 DECEMBER 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF MALAYSIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have been instructed by the Government of Malaysia to support the request by the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina contained in Security Council document S/24916, dated 7 December 1992, calling for an emergency meeting of the Security Council to stop the aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The intensified Serbian acts of aggression in recent days have once again underlined that Serbia and Montenegro and the Serbian forces operating in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina have no intention of adhering to the relevant Security Council resolutions and the London Peace Accords.

Malaysia believes that the Serbian acts of aggression have not only continued but are intensifying because the Security Council has not shown its willingness to either enforce its own resolutions or exempt Bosnia and Herzegovina from the arms embargo on the former Yugoslavia and enable the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to exercise its inherent right to self-defence under the Charter of the United Nations.

On 13 August 1992, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/242 and in paragraph 5 of that resolution specifically "Urges the Security Council to consider, on an urgent basis, taking further appropriate measures, as provided in Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, to put an end to the fighting and to restore the unity and the territorial integrity of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina". The adoption of resolution 46/242 by an overwhelming vote represents a clear will of the majority which should be respected by the Security Council.

Malaysia is convinced that the time has now come for the Council to live up to its responsibility and begin to take collective enforcement action as provided for under Article 42 of Chapter VII of the Charter.

As stated in the Malaysian statement made at the meeting of the Security Council on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina on 13 November 1992, there need not necessarily be a full-scale invocation of Article 42 of the Charter all at once, but rather the Council could adopt a step-by-step approach.

In this context, the Council should take the following course of actions on an immediate basis to meet the threat of intensification of Serbian attacks in Bosnia and Herzegovina in recent days:

(a) Establish safe areas and no firing zones in Sarajevo and other Bosnian towns within the framework of United Nations protected zones;

(b) Enforce Security Council resolution 781 (1992) banning Serbian military flights over Bosnia and Herzegovina;

(c) Open up more airports/airfields for international humanitarian relief flights, including airdrops in areas controlled by the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

(d) Issue an ultimatum to the Serbian forces to stop their attacks on Sarajevo and other Bosnian towns and population centres and disarm their heavy weapons, and if they fail to comply, authorize air attacks on Serbian military headquarters, artillery and tank positions, supply dumps and troop concentrations in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

(e) Exempt Bosnia and Herzegovina from the arms embargo imposed on former Yugoslavia and allow Bosnia and Herzegovina to fully exercise its inherent right to self-defence under the Charter.

It should also be pointed out that most of the suggested course of actions have been raised by my delegation as well as others at the Security Council meeting on 13 November 1992 and most recently at the sixth extraordinary session of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, on 2 and 3 December 1992 in Jeddah.

I would appreciate it if this letter could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) RAZALI Ismail
Ambassador

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General Assembly Security Council

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S/24929
9 December 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 143
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 25 November 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Pursuant to my letter of 24 November 1992 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24855), I wish to provide the following additional information that raises the same concerns and reiterates my call for urgent response from the Security Council.

Today, we have received reports, also widely reported in televised media, that another convoy headed for Srebrenica has been halted by Serbian and Montenegrin troops.

I must emphasize the significance of the latest developments with respect to the mandate of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in Security Council resolution 770 (1992), given the obstruction of desperately needed humanitarian deliveries in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

It is therefore with great urgency that I request, once again, that you take action pursuant to resolution 770 (1992), as outlined in my earlier letter, with special consideration to immediate commencement of "air-drops" of food.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 143, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador and
Permanent Representative

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UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

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S/24930
10 December 1992
ENGLISH
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FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda items 25 and 143
COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED
NATIONS AND THE ORGANIZATION
OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND
HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 9 December 1992 from the Acting Permanent Representative of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a letter addressed to you from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Saudi Arabia, His Royal Highness Prince Saud Al-Faisal Al-Saud, writing in his capacity as Chairman of the sixth extraordinary session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (annex I), as well as the text of the following documents adopted by the sixth extraordinary session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudia Arabia, on 7 and 8 Jumada II A.H. 1413, corresponding to A.D. 1 and 2 December 1992:

(a) Final communiqué (annex II);

(b) Resolutions (annex III).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annexes circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 25 and 143, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Gaafar M. ALLAGANY
Ambassador

ANNEX I

Letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Saudi Arabia addressed to the Secretary-General

I am pleased to transmit to you, in my capacity as Chairman of the sixth extraordinary session of the Conference of Foreign Ministers of the States members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, held at Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, on 7 and 8 Jumada II A.H. 1413, corresponding to 1 and 2 December A.D. 1992, the annexed resolution and final communiqué on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina that were adopted by the Conference (see annexes II and III).

In addition to expressing the extreme grief and profound disquiet felt by the Organization of the Islamic Conference about the deterioration of the situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the resolution also reflects the profound concern of its member States about the need for effective action by the Security Council to implement its resolutions on Bosnia and Herzegovina.

I wish to inform you that the States members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference have resolved to work within the framework of international legitimacy to assist the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the exercise of its legitimate right to individual and collective self-defence under Article 51 of the United Nations Charter.

In this connection, I must point out that the practical reality has established the fact that Security Council 713 (1991), which imposes an arms embargo on the Republics of the former Yugoslavia, does not serve the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina, because the Serbs have inherited the arsenal of lethal weapons that are now in their possession and, consequently, the arms embargo imposed on the Republics of the former Yugoslavia affects only the party against which aggression is being committed. Accordingly, the application of the Security Council resolution on the arms embargo has inflicted the greatest damage on the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina and has prevented their being enabled to exercise the right of legitimate self-defence guaranteed under Article 51 of the United Nations Charter. Consequently, justice requires that the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina be enabled to obtain the weapons that it needs for purposes of the legitimate defence of its existence, and this requires that the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina be excepted from the embargo on sales of weapons to the Republics of the former Yugoslavia, which was basically imposed solely in order to protect the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina from the repugnant and continual Serbian aggression against them. Such an exception would be in accordance with paragraph 4 of resolution 46/242 of the United Nations General Assembly, which reaffirms the right of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to self-defence.

At the same time, the States members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference have confidence in the United Nations and are convinced that the international community as a whole and the Security Council in particular will take decisive measures to uphold the principles of the United Nations Charter and international custom, which are exposed to blatant violation by Serbia and Montenegro.

We are still prompted by the hope that the Security Council will assume its responsibilities and work for the establishment of peace and the termination of the Serbian aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina with all the speed necessary to achieve that end.

I should like to draw your attention to paragraphs 6 to 20 and 22, 24 and 25 of the text of the resolution, which contain specific requests to the United Nations.

I should like also to draw your attention in particular to paragraphs 10 and 11 of the text of this resolution, which refer, inter alia, to the question of the embargo on the sale of arms imposed on Bosnia and Herzegovina and which request the Security Council to review, by 15 January 1993, the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolution 752 (1992), and of the commitments reached during the London Conference.

In view of the gravity of the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the necessity of urgent and effective action by the Security Council, on the basis of Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter and in order to establish peace in this Republic, contain the crisis and prevent its spread to other parts of the former Yugoslavia and its explosion and transformation into a regional confrontation, I am certain that you will urge the Security Council to take cognizance immediately of this situation and of the requests of the sixth extraordinary session of the Conference of Foreign Ministers of the States members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

I should like to convey to you and, through you, to the members of the Security Council, the firm desire of the member States for full cooperation with the Security Council in the endeavour to establish peace and protect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

I request you to have this letter and the text of the resolution and the final communiqué of the sixth extraordinary session of the Conference of Foreign Ministers of the States members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference circulated as an official document of the Security Council and of the General Assembly.

(Signed) Saud AL-FAISAL
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Chairman of the sixth extraordinary
session of the Conference of
Foreign Ministers of the
States members of the Organization
of the Islamic Conference

ANNEX II

FINAL COMMUNIQUE OF THE SIXTH EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS JEDDAH (KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA) 7-8 JAMADIUL THANI 1413H 1-2 DECEMBER 1992

On the kind invitation of the Government of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosque King Fahd Bin Abdul Aziz, the Sixth Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers was held in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on 7 and 8 Jamadiul Thani 1413H (1-2 December 1992) in order to examine the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

2. The Conference was attended by:

1. Hashmite Kingdom of Jordan
2. Republic of Azerbaijan
3. Islamic State of Afghanistan
4. Republic of Albania
5. State of United Arab Emirates
6. Republic of Indonesia
7. Republic of Uganda
8. Islamic Republic of Iran
9. Islamic Republic of Pakistan
10. State of Bahrain
11. Brunei Darussalam
12. Burkina Faso
13. People's Republic of Bangladesh
14. Republic of Benin
15. Republic of Turkey
16. Republic of Chad
17. Republic of Tunisia
18. Republic of Gabon
19. Republic of the Gambia
20. People's Democratic Republic of Algeria
21. Federal Islamic Republic of Comoros
22. Republic of Djibouti
23. Zanzibar
24. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
25. Republic of Senegal
26. Syrian Arab Republic
27. Republic of Sierra Leone
28. Somali Republic
29. Sultanate of Oman
30. Republic of Guinea
31. State of Palestine
32. Republic of Kyrgyzstan
33. State of Qatar
34. Republic of Tajikistan

35. Republic of Cameroun
36. State of Kuwait
37. Republic of Lebanon
38. Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
39. Republic of Maldives
40. Republic of Mali
41. Malaysia
42. Arab Republic of Egypt
43. Kingdom of Morocco
44. Islamic Republic of Mauritania
45. Republic of Niger
46. Federal Republic of Nigeria
47. Republic of Yemen

A- OBSERVERS:

i) - STATE:

- Republic of Mozambique

ii) MUSLIM COMMUNITIES:

- Turkish Muslim Community of Kibris

- Moro National Liberation Front

iii) INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS:

- United Nations

- Non-Aligned Movement

- League of Arab States

B- SPECIALIZED INSTITUTIONS:

- Islamic Development Bank

- Islamic Committee of International Crescent

C- ISLAMIC FOUNDATIONS AND SOCIETIES:

- Muslim World League

D- INVITEES:

- Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina

- Republic of Slovenia
- Republic of Croatia
- Republic of Macedonia
- Kosovo
- The Sanjak
- United Nations High Commission for Refugees
- World Health Organization
- International Committee of the Red Cross
- Gulf Cooperation Council of Arab States

E- GUESTS:

- H.E. Lord David Owen
  Co-Chairman of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on Former Yugoslavia.
- H.E. Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki
  Special Rapporteur
  United Nations Commission on Human Rights.
- The Coordinator of Islamic Institutions for the Humanitarian Assistance to Bosnia-Herzegovina.

3. The Conference was inaugurated by the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Fahd Bin Abdul Aziz, Sovereign of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, who in his inaugural address, welcomed the participants in the Conference to their second homeland, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, praying to God to crown their deliberations with success and to guide them in their mission in support of the oppressed and defenseless people of Bosnia-Herzegovina. He called for concerted efforts to seriously put into effect the resolutions adopted by the London Conference stressing the need for securing the distribution of humanitarian assistance through the United Nations to the citizens of

Bosnia-Herzegovina particularly in view of their worsening plight. He spoke about the efforts being made by the United Nations and reaffirmed the support of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for all the resolutions adopted by the Security Council the latest of which being Resolution 787 which provides for the tightening of the boycott imposed on Serbia and Montenegro because of their continuing aggression against the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina. He stated that justice requires that the Government of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina be given the possibility to obtain the weapons it needs for legitimate self-defense. He reaffirmed support for all ongoing efforts to find a just, durable and comprehensive solution to the Palestinian question in accordance with Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. The Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques also broached the question of the deteriorating crisis in Somalia and called for intensification of efforts to provide assistance to this brotherly people. He commended the successful efforts being made by the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and his staff as well as the efforts and endeavours being exerted by Minister Cyrus Vance and Lord David Owen in their capacity as Co-Chairmen of the International Conference on former Yugoslavia.

4. His Excellency Alija Izetbegovich, President of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina addressed the Conference and expressed his gratitude for the steadfast support extended by the Organization of the Islamic Conference to the struggle of his Government and people against Serbian aggression. He apprised the Conference of the prevailing situation in Bosina-Herzegovina.

5. His Excellency Sali Berisha, President of the Republic of Albania also addressed the Conference. He highlighted the importance which his government and people attach to the Organization of Islamic Conferene, of which they wish to become full member. He also informed the Conference about the situation in the region of the Balkans and particularly the explosive situation now prevailing in Kosovo, the Sanjak and the Republic of Macedonia.

6. His Royal Highness Prince Saud Al Faisal, Foreign Minister of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia was elected as Chairman of the Sixth Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

7. His Royal Highness Prince Saudi Al Faisal delivered a speech in which he emphasized the significance of the tragic crisis in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina. He

pointed out that although the Security Council had adopted with respect to the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina numerous resolutions which imposed sanctions on Serbia-Montenegro and declared a no-fly zone for military air crafts over Bosnia-Herzegovina, these sanctions did not achieve the expected results. Indeed the latest reports clearly show that Serbia-Montenegro are still being supplied with weapons and oil, which enhances their military capability and provides continued support to the Serbian forces in their aggression against the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina. He called for full implementation of the provisions of Article VII of the UN Charter, including Paragraph 42, in order to bring the Serbs and the Belgrade Government to comply with relevant Security Council resolutions. He also called on the international community to extend all possible support to the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina to enable it to exercise its legitimate right of self-defence in accordance with Paragraph 51 of the UN Charter. He further called on the international community to take a firm stand against the hateful ethnic attitude and to consider resistance to the Serbian aggression a common international responsibility in defence of justice, human rights principles and international legality. He recalled that the tragedy of the people of Bosnia-Herzegovina, in spite of its horror, cannot make us forget at any time the tragedy of the Palestinian people and reaffirmed support for all the efforts exerted to ensure the realization of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and find a just, lasting and comprehensive solution to the Palestine question in accordance with Resolution 242 and 338 of the Security Council.

8. The Conference heard with interest the message addressed by His Excellency Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal and Chairman of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference and delivered by H.E. Djibo Ka, Foreign Minister of the Republic of Senegal. In his message, His Excellency President Abdou Diouf thanked the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques for hosting this Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers so as to concert the efforts of the Member States with a view to ending the Serbian aggression against the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

9. His Excellency, Dr. Hamid Algabid, Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, in his statement expressed the deep anguish and grave concern on the deteriorating situation in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina and emphasized the need for speedy implementation of all international resolutions on Bosnia-Herzegovina notably those of the Security Council

and the London Agreements. He stated that the Organization of the Islamic Conference had taken several important initiatives within the framework of Islamic solidarity and international legality to assist the Government and people of Bosnia-Herzegovina, safeguard the independence and territorial integrity of their country against Serbian aggression. He also reaffirmed the steadfast support of the Organization of the Islamic Conference for the Palestinian people for the realization of their inalienable national rights and deplored the Israeli repression and atrocities against the Paletinian and Arab people in the occupied territories and its repeated aggression against South Lebanon. He also empasized the necessity of accelerating the ongoing Middle East peace process.

10. The Conference decided to consider the inaugural address of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Fahd Bin Abdul Aziz, Sovereign of the Kingdom of the Saudi Arabia and the message of H.E. Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal and Chairman of the Sixth Islamic Summit as official documents of the Conference.

11. The Conference adopted its agenda contained in Document No.EX-ICFM/6-92/DA.1./Rev.2. The Conference elected the Heads of Delegations of the Republic of Senegal, Republic of Indonesia and the State of Palestine as Vice-Chairmen and the Republic of Turkey as the Rapporteur.

12. The Conference approved the requests of the Republic of Albania, the Republic of Kyrghystan, Zanzibar and the Republic of Tajikistan for full membership of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

13. The Conference strongly condemned the Serbian aggression against the Republic of Bosnia Herzegovina and the Republic of Croatia and the non compliance by Serbia and Montenegro and the Serbian irregular forces therein of all relevant international resolutions. It also condemned vigorously the massive and flagrant violations of the human rights of the Bosnian people and considered the Serbian policy of "ethnic cleansing" and forcing the Muslims and Croats to leave their homes as intrinsically genocidal and a crime against humanity.

14. It reaffirmed its commitment to restoring peace in the Republic of Bosnia Herzegovina in accordance with relevant United Nations resolutions as well as safeguarding its unity, sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity. It reaffirmed the principle of inadmissibility of acquisition of territory by force and the right of all Bosnian refugees to return to their homes in conditions of safety and honour. It also reaffirmed that the Republic of Bosnia Herzegovina has the inherent right of individual and collective self-defence in accordance with Article 51 of Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter.

15. It urged the Member States to extend their cooperation to the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina in the exercise of its inherent right to individual and collective self-defence in accordance with Article 51 of the U.N. Charter. It also requested the Security Council to review by 15 January, 1993, the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina and the implementation of the relevant Security Council Resolutions including Resolution 752 as well as of the relevant commitments reached during the International Conference on former Yugoslavia (London Conference) and instructed the Contact Group of OIC at the United Nations to follow up with the Security Council such review and advise the Member States on further measures, if any, that the OIC and its Member States can take with a view to responding positively to requests of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations.

16. It further requested the Security Council to clarify and declare explicitly that the arms embargo against Yugoslavia imposed by Resolution 713 does not apply to the Republic of Bosnia Herzegovina and to allow the immediate delivery of defensive arms to the Republic of Bosnia Herzegovina by Member States. It also requested the member states to assure the United Nations Secretary General and the Security Council of their readiness to contribute finances and personnel for implementing the decisions of the Security Council to restore peace in the Republic of Bosnia- Herzegovina.

17. It requested the Security Council to take immediately the necessary measures against Serbia and Montenegro including the use of force prescribed under Article 42 of Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter with a view to ensuring its full compliance with the relevant resolutions particularly resolutions 752 and 757 as well as to counter and deter further acts of external aggression against the Republic of Bosnia Herzegovina. It also requested the Security Council to ensure effective enforcement of its decisions establishing a no fly zone over the territory of Bosnia- Herzegovina and to deploy U.N. forces on the Bosnian/Serbian and Bosnian/ Montenegran borders in order to prevent direct or indirect assistance to Serbian military and para military forces.

18. It deplored the breaches of the comprehensive and mandatory sanctions imposed by the Security Council against Serbia and Montenegro and urged the Security Council to take effective measures to enforce these sanctions. It also requested the Member States to take appropriate measures in

accordance with the U.N. Charter, individually and collectively, against those states which are violating the UN sanctions against Serbia and Montenegro and to ensure that any transactions - economic or financial, direct or indirect - with Serbia and Montenegro are ceased until they fully comply with all relevant Security Council resolutions.

19. It supported the ongoing efforts of the United Nations to ensure the delivery of humanitarian assistance to the people of Bosnia-Herzegovina and requested the United Nations and other relevant international Organizations to consider urgently the introduction of Safe Areas in close consultation with all those involved in Bosnia-Herzegovina in the existing humanitarian effort to supply relief goods through road-convoys and air lifts, but to do nothing which would encourage the Serbian policy of ethnic cleansing. It also called for the reopening of the airports in the control of the Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina specifically Tuzla and Bihac for humanitarian supplies including air-drops, wherever required.

20. It urged the International Conference on former Yugoslavia, the European Community, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the West European Union and all others concerned to intensify their efforts for restoring peace in the Republic of Bosnia Herzegovina and to act urgently and effectively to stop the Serbian plans of altering the demographic composition of Bosnia Herzegovina. It noted that the Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina has accepted the constitutional principles proposed by the Co-chairmen of the Geneva Conference on former Yugoslavia and emphasized the need for imposing a speedy democratic settlement.

21. It warned the Serbian leadership in Belgrade and in Bosnia Herzegovina as well as all persons who commit or order the commission of breaches of international humanitarian law that they are individually responsible in respect of such breaches and could be punished for war crimes in accordance with the Geneva Conventions. It also called for the establishment of an International War Crimes Tribunal to try and punish those who are guilty of crimes against humanity and war crimes.

22. It requested the Security Council to act immediately to close all detention and concentration camps in Serbia and Montenegro and Bosnia Herzegovina established by the Serbs and stressed that until implementation, International Observers should be assigned to these camps and that the International Committee of the Red Cross be granted a free access to all such locations.

23. It expressed its grave concern over the increasing tension in Kosovo, the Sanjak and the Republic of Macedonia and alarm at the prospects of the use of force against the Muslims of these areas, which would have unforseeable consequences and could lead to a wider regional conflagration. It urged the Security Council to give urgent consideration to deploying U.N. forces in Kosovo, the Sanjak, Vojvodina and the Republic of Macedonia so as to contain the extremely explosive situation prevailing in these areas.

24. It called upon the Member States to consider the early recognition of the Republic of Macedonia, including supporting its membership in the United Nations for the purpose of reinforcing peace and cooperation in the Balkans.

25. It decided to support fully all efforts to terminate the membership of former Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) at the level of all United Nations organs and institutions.

26. It expressed its appreciation to those states and international institutions which have provided humanitarian assistance to the people of Bosnia Herzegovina and appealed to all member states to contribute generously towards alleviating their sufferings including assistance to refugee centres for Bosnian Muslims in neighbouring countries especially in Croatia.

27. It commended the positive cooperation extended by the Republic of Croatia with a view to facilitating the implementation of the Security Council Resolutions relevant to the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina particularly relating to ensuring and facilitating the delivery of assistance to this Republic.

28. The Conference paid tribute to the blessed Intifadha of the Palestinian people and reiterated its full support of the Palestinian people and the inhabitants of the other occupied Arab territories. The Conference reaffirmed that the cause of Palestine and Al Quds Al Sharif is the central cause of the Islamic Ummah and the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict, and that a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East region cannot prevail except by total Israeli withdrawal from all the Palestinian and Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Al Quds Al Sharif, enabling the Palestinian people to exercise their inalienable national rights, including their right to return, to self-determination and to establish their independent State with Al Quds Al Sharif as its capital under the leadership of the PLO, their legitimate and sole representative.

29. The Conference expressed support for the current Middle East peace process aimed at reaching a just and comprehensive settlement of the Palestinian cause and the

Arab-Israeli conflict, based on international legality and notably resolutions number 242, 338 and 425 of the Security Council as well as the formula of "Land for Peace", the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and solving the problem of Palestinian refugees in accordance with the UN resolutions, especially resolution 194 and Security Council resolution 237. The Conference called on the co-sponsors of the Middle East Peace Conference to intervene and use their influence to force Israel to refrain from hindering the peace process and put an end to its aggressions and its repressive and terrorist practices against the Palestinians as well as its flagrant violations of human rights so as to ensure the continuation of the peace process and make substantial progress in the peace talks. In this regard the Conference called on the UN to participate more effectively in the on-going talks, considering the U.N. continued, permanent and constant responsibility towards the Palestine question, until a just and comprehensive solution is found to all its aspects.

30. The Conference affirmed that Al Quds Al Sharif is an integral part of the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, that it is the core of the Palestine question and cannot therefore, in any manner, be excluded from the ongoing peace talks.

31. The Conference affirmed that all the measures taken by Israel to annex Al Quds Al Sharif and impose Israeli laws on its Palestinian and Arab inhabitants were null and void. It called on all states throughout the world to refrain from establishing their embassies and missions in the city of Al-Quds, in compliance with the relevant U.N. resolutions, in particular the Security Council resolutions 465, 476 and 478.

32. The Conference requested the Islamic Group in particular the Six-member Committee on Palestine, to act within the framework of the United Nations in order to stress the need for implementing Security Council resolution 681 and taking necessary measures to extend international protection to the Palestinian people in the occupied territories.

33. The Conference considered that the settlements established by Israel are illegal and that it is necessary to provide international guarantees for their removal in accordance with the resolutions of international legality. It called on the international community to exert the necessary pressure to compel Israel to stop colonization in the occupied territories including Al Quds Al Sharif, the Syrian Golan and Southern Lebanon. It considered that the establishment of settlements and settling of Jewish immigrants there was a major obstacle to the international

efforts to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the region. It urged all States to refrain from giving any assistance that may serve the Israeli expansionist policies.

34. The Conference strongly condemned the refusal of Israel to comply with Security Council Resolution 497 of 1981, its decision to impose its jurisdiction, laws and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan as well as its policies and practices of annexation, settlements and appropriation of land. It considered all these measures as null and void and as constituting a violation of the norms and principles of international law particularly the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949.

35. The Conference paid tribute to the steadfastness of Lebanon in the face of the Israeli forces of occupation, as well as to the efforts of the Lebanese State to consolidate security, stability and national unity. It condemned the continuing Israeli aggression against Lebanon and denounced Israeli practices in Southern Lebanon, which constitute a serious threat to peace and security in the region. It called upon the international community in particular the co-sponsors of the peace conference to intensify their efforts to compel Israel to withdraw from Southern Lebanon in compliance with Security Council Resolution 425, and to immediately terminate all its acts of aggression and its violations of the principles of the UN Charter and the provisions of the relevant Geneva Conventions.

36. It also called upon the international community to urgently contribute to the International Fund for the Reconstruction of Lebanon and to extend all possible assistance to Lebanon so as to speed up the reconstruction of its economic and social facilities and to enable the Lebanese people to overcome their difficult living conditions, achieve their development and prosperity and preserve their independence and territorial unity.

37. In the light of the grave tragedy taking place in Somalia, the Conference expressed its support to the proposal made on 30 September 1992 before the 47th Session of the U.N. General Assembly, by H.E. Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal and current Chairman of the OIC for the urgent convening of an International Conference on Somalia, under the auspices of the United Nations with the participation, alongwith concerned Somali factions, of the Organization of African Unity, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the League of Arab States, the European Community, the Non-Aligned Movement, the countries bordering Somalia and other concerned States and International Organizations to find a comprehensive political settlement of the crisis in Somalia. The Conference further urged the international community in

particular the United Nations to use all available means to ensure the distribution of humanitarian assistance to the Somali people.

38. The Conference considered other important issues of concern to the Islamic Ummah notably the Jammu and Kashmir dispute, the Upper Karabakh issue, the situation in Cyprus and in Northern Mali as well as the crisis between Libya and some Western countries. In this regard, the Conference reiterated its position as contained in its previous resolutions notably of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference.

39. At the end of the deliberations, His Excellency Djibo Laity Ka, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Senegal, His Excellency Mohammad Siddique Khan Kanju, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and His Excellency Lakhdar Ibrahimi, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, reiterated on behalf of the African, Asian and Arab Groups, their thanks to the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Fahd Bin Abdul Aziz for his patronage and sagacious guidance to the Sixth Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers which had immensely contributed to the success of the deliberations. They also expressed their thanks to the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques for the generous hospitality extended to all participants by the Government and the people of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. They further expressed their appreciation and thanks to His Royal Highness Prince Saud Al-Faisal, Chairman of the Session for his sapient and adept steering of the deliberations of the Conference to a succcessful conclusion.

40. His Royal Highness Prince Saud Al-Faisal, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Chairman of the Sixth Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers expressed his thanks to the participants for their valuable contributions and for the spirit of understanding and cooperation, which had characterized the deliberations and which had enabled the Conference to conclude successfully.

ANNEX III

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE SIXTH EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS HELD IN JEDDAH, KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA 7-8 JUMADA AL-THANI, 1413H 1-2 DECEMBER 1992

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RESOLUTION NO. 1/6-EX
ON
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA

The Sixth Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from 7-8 Jumada Al-Thani 1413H (1-2 December, 1992),

PROCEEDING from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

BEARING IN MIND their commitment to act at all times in conformity with the principles and provisions contained in the Charter of the United Nations;

DEEPLY CONCERNED over the rapidly deteriorating situation in the Republic of Bosnia Herzegovina and other parts of former Yugoslavia, which constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security;

RECALLING Resolution No.1/5-EX on the situation in Bosnia Herzegovina adopted by the Fifth Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Istanbul on 16-17 Zul Hijjah 1412 H (17-18 June 1992);

RECALLING ALSO all the relevant resolutions adopted by the Security Council and General Assembly resolutions 46/242 and 47/1 regarding Bosnia Herzegovina and other parts of former Yugoslavia as well as those on violations of human rights and the provisions of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT all the ongoing efforts for restoring peace in Bosnia Herzegovina particularly those being made by the United Nations, the European Community, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the West European Union, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe regarding the implementation of the Security Council resolutions as well as those of the London Conference, which was attended by all parties concerned with the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina and the Istanbul Conference of Balkan and Regional countries;

DEPLORING VIGOROUSLY the continued non compliance by Serbia and Montenegro with all relevant international resolutions and the intransigence of the Serbian leadership in not heeding to the call of the international community to cease forthwith its acts of armed aggression against the Republic of Bosnia Herzegovina, to withdraw immediately all units of the Yugoslav People's Army from the territory of that Republic, to renounce and stop all support to the Serbian irregular forces operating in the territory of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina and the Republic of Croatia

to respect their sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and political independence and to conform with the principles and norms of international law;

GRAVELY CONCERNED over the deteriorating situation in Bosnia Herzegovina due to large scale ground and air attacks against the population including the Bosnian Muslims and Croats by the Serbian forces deliberately aimed at defenceless civilians and accompanied by brutality and repression of unprecedented magnitude in pursuit of inhumane policy of "ethnic cleansing", which is a form of genocide;

DEEPLY DISTRESSED over the vast humanitarian dimensions of the problem, which is characterized by a consistent pattern of gross and systematic violations of human rights of the Muslims and Croats of Bosnia Herzegovina, a burgeoning refugee population resulting from the mass expulsion of these defenceless persons from their homes, the existence in Serbian controlled areas of concentration camps and detention centres are reminiscent of some of the saddest chapters in human history;

EXPRESSING its condemnation of the recent attacks on United Nations Protection Forces in Sarajevo by Serbian forces resulting in loss of life and injuries to some of its personnel;

ALARMED that the ongoing conflict in Bosnia-Herzegovina poses a grave risk of spilling over to adjacent areas and beyond, thus further threatening peace and stability in the Balkan region;

EXPRESSING its grave concern over the increasing tension in Kosovo, Vojvodina, the Sanjak and the Republic of Macedonia and alarmed at the prospects of the outbreak of violence in these areas which would have unforseeable consequences and could lead to a wider regional conflagration;

RECALLING FURTHER that the Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina has accepted the constitutional principles proposed by the Co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference on former Yugoslavia;

DEEPLY REGRETTING that the Serbian forces have not complied with the decisions of the London Conference and that the sanctions imposed by the Security Council have not had the desired effect of halting the aggression by Serb irregular forces and the Yugoslav People's Army;

STRONGLY DEPLORING that without an effective action to ensure their implementation, the Serbian forces have continued to defy the resolutions of the the Security Council and General Assembly and other international fora.

EMPHASIZING that it is necessary that any decisions of the U.N. Security Council or International Conference on former Yugoslavia should be followed by effective measures to ensure their full and strict implementation;

RECALLING that repelling aggression in the world is a collective international responsibility not exclusive of any region;

REAFFIRMING the principle of inadmissibility of acquisition of territory by force and the right of all Bosnian refugees to return to their homes in conditions of safety and honour.

CONVINCED that the situation in Bosnia Herzegovina warrants the implementation of decisive measures in conformity with the provisions of Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter particularly Article 42 to oblige Serbia and Montenegro to comply with the relevant Security Council resolutions;

REAFFIRMING that the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina has the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence in accordance with Article 51 of Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations;

DETERMINED to contribute meaningfully towards the success of the international efforts to restore peace in the Republic of Bosnia Herzegovina as well as to preserve its unity, sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity;

1) NOTES with appreciation the report of the Secretary General on the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina (Doc. No.EX-ICFM/6-92/D1);

2) REAFFIRMS all the provisions contained in Resolution No.1/5-EX on the situation in Bosnia Herzegovina adopted by the Fifth Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Istanbul on 16-17 Zul Hijjah 1412h (17-18 June 1992).

3) REAFFIRMS also its commitment to restoring peace in the Republic of Bosnia Herzegovina in accordance with relevant United Nations resolutions as well as safeguarding its unity, sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity.

4) STRONGLY CONDEMNS the Serbian aggression against the Republic of Bosnia Herzegovina and the Republic of Croatia and the non compliance of Serbia and Montenegro and the Serbian irregular forces with the relevant international resolutions.

5) CONDEMNS VIGOROUSLY the massive and flagrant violations of the human rights of the Bosnian people and considers the Serbian policy of "ethnic cleansing" and forcing the Muslims and Croats to leave their homes as intrinsically genocidal and a crime against humanity.

6) REQUESTS the Security Council to take necessary measures to ensure compliance of its relevant decisions banning military flights in the airspace of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

7) ALSO REQUESTS the Security Council to deplcy U.N. forces on the Bosnian/Serbian and Bosnian/Montenegran borders in order to monitor and prevent direct or indirect assistance to Serbian military and para military forces.

8) FURTHER REQUESTS the Security Council to immediately take measures deemed necessary against Serbia and Montenegro, including the use of force prescribed under Article 42 of Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter with a view to ensuring its full compliance with the relevant resolutions particularly resolutions 752 and 757 as well as to counter and deter further acts of external aggression against the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

9) URGES Member States to extend their cooperation to the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina in exercise of its inherent right of individual and collective self-defence in accordance with Article 51 of Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

10) FURTHER REQUESTS the Security Council to clarify and declare explicitly that the arms embargo against former Yugoslavia imposed by Resolution 713 does not apply to the Republic of Bosnia Herzegovina and to allow the immediate delivery of defensive arms to the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina by Member States.

11) REQUESTS the Security Council to review by 15 January, 1993, the situation in Bosnia Herzegovina and the implementation of the relevant Security Council Resolutions including Resolution 752 as well as of relevant commitments reached during the International Conference on former Yugoslavia (London Conference) and instructs the Contact Group of the OIC at the United Nations to follow up with the Security Council such review and advise the Member States on further measures, if any, that the OIC and its Member States can take with a view to responding positively to requests of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina in accordance with Article 51 of the United Nations Charter and in conformity with paragraph 10 above.

12) DEPLORES the breaches of the comprehensive and mandatory sanctions imposed by the Security Council against Serbia and Montenegro and urges the Security Council to ensure full implementation of resolution 787 (1992) and especially to prevent supplies reaching Serbia through the Danube river.

13) REQUESTS the Member States to take appropriate measures individually and collectively in accordance with the U.N. Charter against those states which are willfully violating the UN sanctions against Serbia and Montenegro and further urges all member states to ensure that any transaction - economic or financial, direct or indirect - with Serbia and Montenegro are ceased until they fully comply with all relevant Security Council resolutions.

14) REQUESTS the Secretary General of the United Nations to intensify efforts aimed at reopening airports under the control of Bosnia-Herzegovina and specifically the airports of Tuzla and Bihac for providing humanitarian supplies to be flown in by international humanitarian organizations including airdrops where necessary.

15) SUPPORTS the ongoing efforts of the United Nations especially the commendable efforts of the UNHCR to ensure the delivery of humanitarian assistance to the people of Bosnia Herzegovina.

16) REQUESTS the United Nations and other relevant international organizations to consider urgently the introduction of Safe Areas in close consultation with all those involved in Bosnia-Herzegovina in the existing humanitarian effort to supply relief goods through road convoys and air lifts, but to do nothing which might encourage the Serbian policy of ethnic cleansing.

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17) REQUESTS also the member states to assure the United Nations Secretary General and the Security Council of their readiness to contribute finances and personnel for implementing the decisions of the Security Council to restore peace in the Republic of Bosnia Herzegovina.

18) URGES the International Conference on former Yugoslavia, the European Community, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the West European Union and all others concerned to intensify their efforts to put an end to the aggression in the Republic of Bosnia Herzegovina and to act urgently and effectively to stop the Serbian plans of altering the demographic composition of Bosnia Herzegovina through ethnic cleansing.

19) WELCOMES the Report prepared by the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Bosnia-Herzegovina and requests the Commission to take necessary steps to ensure respect of human rights in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

20) REQUESTS the Security Council to act immediately to close all detention and concentration camps in Serbia and Montenegro and Bosnia-Herzegovina established by the Serbs; and until implementation to assign International Observers to these camps.

21) REQUESTS that the International Committee of the Red Cross be granted free access to all detention camps established by Serbs in Bosnia-Herzegovina, and to all persons imprisoned in these camps and that all prisoners be notified to it without delay.

22) CALLS for full respect by the belligerents of the Humanitarian Plan of Action adopted in the framework of the London Conference on 27 August 1992 and notably calls for the immediate release of prisoners in accordance with the Agreement signed in Geneva under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross on 1 October 1992.

23) WARNS the Serb authorities as well as all persons who commit or order the commission of breaches of international humanitarian law in Bosnia-Herzegovina that they are individually responsible in respect of such breaches and could be punished for war crimes in accordance with the Geneva Conventions.

24) CALLS upon the United Nations to establish immediately an International War Crimes Tribunal to try and punish those who are guilty of crimes against humanity and war crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

25) URGES the Security Council to give urgent consideration to deploying U.N. forces in Kosovo, Vojvodina, the Sanjak and the Republic of Macedonia so as to contain the extremely explosive situation prevailing in these areas.

26) WELCOMES the adoption by the General Assembly of a resolution on the exclusion of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) from the work of the General Assembly and decides to exert all efforts to terminate the membership of former Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) at the level of all United Nations organs and institutions.

27) EXPRESSES its appreciation to those states and international institutions which have provided humanitarian assistance to the people of Bosnia Herzegovina and appeals to all member states to contribute generously towards alleviating their sufferings including assistance to refugee centers for Bosnian refugees in neighbouring countries particularly in Croatia.

28) COMMENDS the work of the OIC Contact Group on Bosnia-Herzegovina at the United Nations, New York.

29) REQUESTS the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this Resolution and to report to the next Islamic Conference.

RESOLUTION 2/6-EX
ON THE
CAUSE OF PALESTINE, AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF
AND THE ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT

The Sixth Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, on 7-8 Jumadul Thani 1413H, corresponding to 1-2 December 1992,

Having considered with appreciation the Report of the Secretary General on the cause of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and the Arab-Israeli Conflict in Document No.EX-ICFM/6-92/D.2;

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Pursuant to the resolutions of Islamic Summit and Foreign Ministers Conferences on the cause of Palestine and Al-Quds Al Sharif, and the Arab-Israeli Conflict;

Considering that Israel's continued occupation of Palestinian and Arab territories, its annexation of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Syrian Golan, its denial of the inalienable national and political rights of the Palestinian people, constitute a flagrant violation of international legality, the principles of international law, and the U.N. Charter and relevant U.N. resolutions;

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the U.N. General Assembly and the U.N. Security Council on the situation in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Proceeding from the United Nations resolutions and particularly Security Council Resolution 681 which confirms the applicability of all provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention on the protection of civilians in times of war, concluded on 12 August, 1949 to the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967 including Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Expressing deep concern over the dangerous situation in the Palestinian territories, which results from continued Israeli occupation; arbitrary practices and repressive measures as well as from Israel's continued confiscation of land and properties, establishment of colonialist settlements; escalation of the policy of

deportation of Palestinians, destruction of houses, uprooting of trees, imposition of collective punishment on local populations, blockade of Palestinian cities, villages and camps, and desecration of Islamic and Christian Holy Shrines;

Expressing deep concern over the ongoing transfer of Jews to the occupied territories and their settlement there, and over Israel's continuing establishment and expansion of colonialist settlements in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories;

Also expressing deep concern over the continued Israeli acts of aggression in Southern Lebanon and affirming that Israeli expansionist policies, practices and designs are not only aimed at the Arab frontline states but also at destabilizing the Islamic countries which constitute a threat to international peace and security;

Following with interest the ongoing peaceful efforts aimed at achieving a just and comprehensive solution of the Palestine Question and the Arab-Israeli conflict, based on Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, the formula of land for peace and the legitimate and inalienable national and political rights of the Palestinian people;

Stressing the importance of the role of the United Nations in the efforts made to reach a just and comprehensive political settlement of the Palestine Question and the Arab-Israeli conflict.

1. Recalls all the resolutions of Islamic Conferences relating to the cause of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict; expresses its pride in the blessed Intifadha of the Palestinian people, and calls upon all Member States to continue to enhance their solidarity with, and support of the just and legitimate struggle of the Palestinian people for putting an end to Israeli occupation and attaining all their objectives of freedom and independence.

2. Reaffirms that the cause of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict are an indivisible whole in terms of treatment and settlement; that the solution cannot be fragmented or made to favour only some parties to the conflict or cover some causes of the conflict, to the exclusion of others; and that peace cannot prevail in the region if it does not involve all parties concerned including the Palestinian party whose cause is the prime cause of all Muslims and the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

3. Reaffirms the legitimacy of the struggle waged by the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative, to recover their land and exercise their inalienable national rights including their right to return, and their right to self-determination and the establishment of an independent Palestinian State, on their national soil, with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.

4. Affirms that just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East Region can only be established through Israel's total and unconditional withdrawal from all the Palestinian and Arab territories occupied since 1967.

5. Expresses its support for the efforts which led to the convening of the Peace Conference on the Middle East, in Madrid aimed at finding a just and comprehensive solution to the Palestinian Question and the Arab-Israeli conflict; calls upon the co-sponsors of the Conference to exert their efforts to achieve the success of the ongoing negotiations and overcome the obstacles put to them by Israel, as the failure of these negotiations would adversely affect international peace and security; and considers that the success of these negotiations hinges on the fulfillment of the following principles and elements:

First: Their adherence to international legality and its resolutions and commitment to implement them, including Security Council resolutions 242 and 338 as well as to the international and Arab understanding of the two resolutions which is based on the inadmissibility of acquisition of other people's territories by force and secures total Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the Syrian Golan and the occupied Jordanian territories and is also based on the formula of land for peace and on the legitimate national and political rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination as a sine qua non condition for freedom and national independence.

Second: Applicability of Security Council resolution 242 to all Arab territories occupied in 1967 including the occupied Palestinian territories.

Third: Al-Quds Al-Sharif is the core of the cause of Palestine which in turn is the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict and thus cannot be excluded from the on-going peace negotiations and should be treated as an indivisible part of the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, and the same should apply to it like the rest of the occupied territories in implementation of the resolutions of the UN Security Council and General Assembly.

Fourth: Cessation of the establishment of Jewish settlements in the Palestinian occupied territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and the Syrian Golan and providing international guarantees to that effect and for the dismantling of existing settlements as they are illegal according to international resolutions including Security Council resolution 465.

Fifth: Comprehensive solution so that it may cover all fronts including Palestinian Front, pursuant to international resolutions ensuring that the interim phase shall include the right of the Palestinian people to establish their control over all their land, water and other natural resources, as well as all political and economic affairs, according to the General Assembly resolution No.135/37 and solve the Palestinian refugee problem in accordance with U.N. resolutions, in particular General Assembly Resolution 194 and the Security Council Resolution 237.

Sixth: Necessity of ensuring international protection for the Palestinian people in the occupied territories; implementing the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 as well as the Hague Accord of 1907 and of putting an end to all Israeli terrorist and repressive practices against the Palestinian people and Palestinian detainees in the occupied Palestinian territories; to the confiscation of Islamic and Christian property and Waqfs and attempts to alter their characteristics, to the continued violation of Holy Shrines; and to the excavations endangering these sacred monuments.

6. Calls upon the UN to participate more effectively in the Middle East peace process; affirms the permanent and established responsibility of the UN to the cause of Palestine until a just and comprehensive solution to all its aspects is achieved and which ensures putting an end to occupation and which also provides for the exercise by the Palestinian people of their inalienable national rights, including their right to self-determination, to return and to establish their independent State.

7. Draws the attention of international public opinion and the Security Council to the dangers of Israel's conduct as if it was exempted from abiding by international law and from adherence to the criteria of international legality and calls upon the international community to force Israel to put an end to its violations; to respect the principles of international legality, to implement the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council without any delay, and to take the

necessary measures for ensuring implementation.

8. Decides to consider 1993 as the Year Of Al-Quds and requests the Secretary General to follow up implementation of the following activities during the year:

(1) To invite Member States which have not yet implemented twinning arrangements with Al-Quds Al-Sharif, capital of the State of Palestine, to expedite doing so and execute projects in Al-Quds Al-Sharif in support of the city and its steadfast citizens.

(2) To issue Al-Quds Al-Sharif Stamp.

(3) To organize the Second Al-Quds Al-Sharif Islamic Charity Fair in the capital of a member state whose proceeds will go to the OIC Al-Quds Fund.

(4) To continue coordination on the subject of Al-Quds Al-Sharif with all regional and international organizations and fora and to organize two international symposia on Al-Quds Al-Sharif in collaboration with these regional and international organizations.

(5) To continue coordination with non-governmental organizations on Al-Quds Al-Sharif and organize a symposium on Al-Quds Al-Sharif in collaboration with them.

9. Affirms the importance of the actual implementation of tasks entrusted to the UN by the General Assembly and the Security Council regarding the cause of Palestine, especially implementation of UN resolution 681 which calls on the high contracting parties which signed the Geneva Convention of 1949 to take the necessary procedures to provide international protection to the Palestinian people in the occupied territories.

10. Strongly condemns repressive Israeli practices and measures against the Palestinian population and strongly condemns the Israeli expansionist settlement policy and considers all settlements established or to be established by Israel in Al-Quds Al-Sharif, in the other occupied Palestinian territories, and in the Syrian Golan as null and void by the standards of international legality; and appeals to all states to refrain from taking any measures aimed at facilitating settlement operations in the occupied territories.

11. Calls upon all States to refrain from dealing with Israeli occupation authorities in a way that may be construed by them as a tacit recognition of the de facto situation imposed by Israel when it declared Al-Quds Al-Sharif its capital; recalls in this respect UN Security Council Resolutions 465, 476 and 478 annulling Israeli measures pertaining to Al-Quds Al-Sharif; affirms that all legislative, administrative and settlement measures aimed at changing the legal status of the Holy City are null and void, have no legal implications whatsoever, and are contrary to international conventions, charters and norms.

12. Invites the Member States to act within the context of the UN and in international fora so as to force Israel to release detainees, return the deportees and stop the method of collective punishment and put an end to any action that endangers life and environment in the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories.

13. Strongly condemns the policy of immigration and settlement of Jews in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Syrian Golan, since 1967.

14. Strongly condemns the continued Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon, Israel's continued aggressions and its repressive military action against the Lebanese population and Palestinian refugees in Lebanon; requests the UN Security Council to put an immediate end to these aggressions and demands immediate, total and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from the Lebanese territory; reaffirms its commitment to the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon within its internationally recognized borders;also stresses the necessity of implementing UN Security Council resolutions on Lebanon, especially Resolution 425 (1987); expresses its appreciation of the accomplishments of the Supreme Tripartite Arab Committee and calls on the international community to contribute to the International Fund for the Reconstruction of Lebanon.

15. Strongly condemns Israel for its policy of non-compliance with Security Council Resolution 497 (1981); for imposing its jurisdiction, laws and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan, for pursuing policies and practices of annexation, of establishing settlements, confiscating land, diverting water resources and imposing Israeli nationality on Syrian citizens; and considers all these mearsures as null and void, and a violation of the norms and principles of International Law relating to occupation and war, especially the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949.

16. Requests the Secretary General to take the necessary measures to continue and strengthen contacts and coordination between the OIC, and the League of Arab States, the Oganization of African Unity, the Non-Aligned Movement, and the UN and its specialized agencies, on the cause of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict.

17. Calls upon the international community to put pressure on Israel to implement the relevant resolutions of the UN and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) which call for placing all nuclear installations under IAEA system of safeguards and to respond to current efforts and initiatives aimed at creating a nuclear and mass-destruction weapons-free zone in the Middle East region; calls upon Member States to continue their cooperation within the framework of the UN, the IAEA and related international fora with the aim of ensuring Israel's compliance with international resolutions, subjection of all its nuclear facilities to international insp and presentation of a full report on its stoc of nuclear materials to the Security Council and the I. .national Atomic Energy Agency.

18. Pays tribute to the continued efforts of Al-Quds Committee under the chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II, Sovereign of the Kingdom of Morocco, and reaffirms all the recommendations made by the Fourteenth Session of the Committee.

19. Calls upon Member States to undertake to cover the approved budgets of both Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf set at one hundred million dollars each, and also calls on Member States to pay their contributions and to continue the campaign for the collection of donations at both popular and official levels in favour of Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf.

20. Expresses its thanks to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for sponsoring the First Al-Quds Islamic Charity Fair which will be held in Jeddah on 9-14 Rajab 1413H, corresponding to 2-7 January 1993 and invites the Member States to participate in it.

21. Expresses its appreciation to the States of the European Community, China, Japan, the Vatican, the United Nations, the Non-Aligned Movement, the Organization of African Unity, the UN Committee for the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, and all the peoples and peace-loving forces for their support of the Palestinian cause in the international fora and their assistance to the struggle of the Palestinian people and their blessed Intifadha.

22. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the next Islamic Conference.

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 69
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 9 December 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Moldova to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to forward herewith a letter, dated 9 December 1992, from His Excellency Mr. Nicolae Tau, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Moldova, concerning the designation of United Nations observers to the negotiations between the Republic of Moldova and the Russian Federation on the withdrawal of the 14th Russian Army from the territory of my country and the sending of a United Nations mission of experts to investigate and monitor the observance of human rights in the eastern part of the Republic of Moldova (see annex).

In the same letter, a special appeal is made to you to personally intervene for the immediate liberation of the innocent persons arrested and maltreated by the anti-constitutional structures of the separatist forces from the Dniester districts of the Republic of Moldova. The lives of the four persons mentioned by name in the letter are in imminent danger, as the separatist "authorities" plan to judge and condemn them to death.

I would be grateful if the necessary arrangements would be made to circulate as urgently as possible the text of the present letter and its annex as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 69, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Tudor PANTIRU
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
the Republic of Moldova

ANNEX

Letter dated 9 December 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Moldova addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to apprise you of the situation in the eastern part of the Republic of Moldova, certain aspects of which were mentioned in the course of our discussions in New York and in the letters I sent in October 1992.

It is my duty to inform you that there have not been any positive developments in recent months in terms of settling the points of conflict. In some respects, indeed, the situation has deteriorated.

Unfortunately, the end of armed violence has not brought peace and security for the population of the area. The separatist forces of Transnistria, under the protection of the 14th Army of the Russian Federation, have launched a campaign of repression and intimidation against those who opposed and failed to support the separatist regime during the period of conflict. The anti-constitutional structures of this illegal "republic" have arrested several individuals, who are now being mistreated and held without legal justification, including Ilie Ilascu, Alexandru Lesco, Tudor Petrov and Andrei Ivantoc.

These abuses and violations of human rights definitely require an international response. The protection of human rights is a matter of universal responsibility which transcends national, social and ideological boundaries.

In these circumstances, I urge you to exercise your legitimate authority and to help ensure the release of these innocent persons.

Another problem of concern to the Government of the Republic of Moldova is the Russian Federation's procrastination with respect to talks on the withdrawal of the 14th Army.

Statements that the 14th Army could act as a guarantor of peace are obviously divorced from reality. The Army is an occupation force, and its presence on the territory of the Republic of Moldova represents a permanent source of conflict and a perpetual threat to my country's integrity and security.

In this context, I should like to recall the many appeals addressed to the United Nations by the Republic of Moldova, as well as the requests contained in my letters of 2 and 20 October 1992 concerning the need both to send observers to the Moldovan-Russian talks on the withdrawal of the Russian Federation's 14th Army from our territory and to dispatch a United Nations mission to evaluate the human rights situation in the eastern part of the Republic of Moldova.

(Signed) Nicolae TAU
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Moldova

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NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Following consultations with the members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement, on behalf of the Council, at its 3146th meeting, held on 9 December 1992, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina":

"The Security Council is alarmed by the most recent reports that Serb militia in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina have renewed their offensive in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and in particular against the city of Sarajevo, resulting in further loss of life and material damage as well as in endangering the security of UNPROFOR and international relief workers, thus threatening international peace and security.

"The Security Council is particularly alarmed by reports that the Serb militia in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina are forcing the inhabitants of Sarajevo to evacuate the city. The Council warns that actions aimed at impeding the distribution of humanitarian assistance and at forcing the inhabitants of Sarajevo to leave the city, including the possibility of ethnic cleansing, would have grave consequences for the overall situation in that country.

"The Security Council strongly condemns these attacks as violations of its relevant resolutions and of previous commitments, in particular with regard to the cessation of hostilities, the ban on military flights in the airspace of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the safety of humanitarian assistance to the civilian population and the restoration of power and water supplies.

"The Security Council demands the immediate cessation of these attacks and of all actions aimed at impeding the distribution of humanitarian assistance and at forcing the inhabitants of Sarajevo to leave the city.

"If such attacks and actions continue, the Security Council will consider, as soon as possible, further measures against those who commit or support them to ensure the security of UNPROFOR and of international relief workers, the ability of UNPROFOR to fulfil its mandate and compliance with the Council's relevant resolutions.

"The Security Council will remain actively seized of the matter."

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LETTER DATED 9 DECEMBER 1992 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF ALGERIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you the comments made by Algeria, in its capacity as an observer of the peace process and as a country accepting Saharan refugees, further to the letter dated 10 November 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Morocco addressed to you.

I should be grateful if you would bring the present letter and its annex to the attention of the members of the Security Council, and have them issued as a Security Council document.

(Signed) Rabah HADID
Ambassador
Deputy Permanent Representative

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Annex

Algeria has read with astonishment the letters dated 9 and 10 November 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Morocco addressed to the High Commissioner for Refugees and to the President of the Security Council respectively.

As an observer of the process aimed at settling the question of Western Sahara, and as a country accepting Saharan refugees, Algeria would like to make the following comments:

1. It is with both disappointment and regret that Algeria notes the persistent blocking of the plan to settle the question of Western Sahara.

2. It should not be difficult to identify the source of the delays and disruptions in the referendum process in Western Sahara; it may become useful, indeed even necessary, to do so.

3. At the very moment when efforts are being made by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and his Special Representative to overcome that situation, it is not a good idea - and it ought not to be permitted - to move the debate on to contentious ground, at the expense of calm, earnest cooperation in establishing the necessary conditions for implementing the United Nations plan for a referendum on the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara.

4. Nor is it a good idea to ignore the underlying reasons that forced all those Saharans to go into exile and find refuge in Algeria, and to stay there for so many years. In any event, no one is permitted to prejudge what the Saharan people want or to pose as the guardian of their basic rights.

5. As for the situation of Saharan refugees living in Algerian territory, is there any need to recall that the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara is present at Tindouf and is in constant contact with them?

Likewise, the specialized agencies of the United Nations are themselves kept well abreast of the situation within the refugee community.

Lastly, representatives of non-governmental organizations and eminent personalities active on two fronts - delivering humanitarian aid and protecting human rights - have for many years been visiting, on a regular basis, Saharan refugee camps at Tindouf.

Those various parties are certainly in a better position than anyone else to document the actual situation of the Saharan refugees.

6. Since the conflict broke out in Western Sahara, Algeria has followed a policy of working resolutely towards the restoration of peace, security and stability in the subregion. It considers that the efforts being made by the Secretary-General and his Special Representative to establish the necessary

conditions for implementing the settlement plan can do without initiatives likely to exacerbate tension, not to mention a selective approach to the settlement plan. In that connection, while no one doubts that the Saharan refugees ardently desire to return to their homeland and freely determine their own destiny, the census and the return of those refugees should take place in accordance with the relevant provisions of the settlement plan, which calls for those operations to follow a precise schedule.

Algeria therefore takes the view that a settlement to the conflict in Western Sahara is to be found not in persistent adherence to a wrong approach to the conflict, or in a policy of procrastination, but in action to overcome the obstacles impeding implementation of the settlement plan and to remove all the military or administrative constraints still blocking the return of the Saharan refugees and delaying the organization by the United Nations, in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity, of a free and fair referendum among the people of Western Sahara.

7. Algeria has willingly made considerable sacrifices in accepting these refugees in its territory for over 17 years. It has also willingly contributed to the implementation of the settlement plan by allocating assistance estimated at $10 million, in the conviction that the two parties are equally disposed to implement the settlement plan accepted by them.

8. Algeria will continue to give the United Nations necessary support for a just and permanent settlement of the conflict in Western Sahara, on the basis of the exercise by the people of Western Sahara of their right to determine their own destiny freely and without constraint.